

ABSTRACT

There is disclosed an ink jet printhead which comprises a plurality of nozzles 3 and a bubble forming chamber 7 corresponding to each nozzle respectively. At least one heater 5 element 10 disposed in each bubble forming chamber 7 to heat a bubble forming liquid 11 to a temperature above its boiling point to form a gas bubble 12 therein. The generation of the bubble 12 causes the ejection of a drop 16 of an ejectable liquid (such as ink) through an ejection aperture 5 in each nozzle 3, to effect printing. The heater element 10 has at least one bubble nucleation section 158 with a smaller cross section than the remainder of 10 the heater element. The smaller cross section creates a region of higher resistance. A high resistance section in the heater element will heat up quicker than the rest of the element. The gas bubble will nucleate at this point and subsequently grow to the other areas of the heater element. This allows bubble nucleation and growth to be controlled to give a more predictable trajectory of the ejected drop.